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And now, perhaps, the glorious hour is come,
When, having no stake left, no pledge t' endear
Her int'rests, or that gives her sacred cause
A moment's operation on his love,
He burns with most intense and flagrant zeal
To serve his country. Ministerial grace
Deals him out money from the public chest;
Or, if that mine be shut, some private purse
Supplies his need with an usurious loan,
To be refunded duly when his vote,
Well manag'd, shall have earn'd its worthy price.
Oh innocent, compar'd with arts like these,
Crape, and cock'd pistol, and the whistling ball
Sent through the trav'ller's temples! He that finds
One drop of heav'n's sweet mercy in his cup,
Can dig, beg, rot, and perish with content,
So he may wrap himself in honest rags
At his last gasp; but could not for a world
Fish up his dirty and dependent bread
From pools and ditches of the commonwealth,
Sordid and sick'ning at his own success.—

COWPER. *The Task.*

DUKE OF YORK.

(Continued from page 457.)

UNDER this head I shall continue to place all the statements and remarks, growing out of, or immediately connected with, the recent Inquiry; and, this head will, for some months, I dare say, be continued; though we shall now have leisure to attend a little to other matters.——The affair of the *Rev. Mr. Glasse*, has not been cleared up. The public are in the dark with respect to it; and, as it is useful to the public to be rightly informed as to the matter, I will here communicate what information, relative to it, I am in possession of. ——First, the public will bear in mind, that the name of *Dr.* Glasse was confounded with that of his son, Mr. *G. H. Glasse*, Rector of Hanwell.——Next, that Donovan, whom Mrs. Clarke said made the application to her, said, in his examination, *that Mr. Glasse knew nothing of the application* which he made to Mrs. Clarke in his favour.——To this is to be added, that Mr. Glasse has offered to make oath, that what Donovan has said, in this respect, is true, and, that an offer has been made, on the part of Donovan, to make an oath of the truth of what he, in this respect, declared during his examination.——There can be no doubt, therefore, that this is the real state of the case; and, that the charge against Mr. Glasse is fairly reduced to that of being *an intimate acquaintance of Donovan*, with the addition of the probability of his (Mr. Glasse's) having known, that Donovan did intend to interest himself with *some person* or other, in favour of the views of Mr. Glasse.—— Now, as to the former, Mr. Glasse, in a letter to me, says, that, for years, he "connected with the name of Mr. Dono- "van every thing that honour, principles, "friendship, and gratitude could render "amiable in an old soldier." We can, therefore, only, in this case, accuse Mr. Glasse of a want of discernment; but, at the same time, I must say, that one cannot help believing, that he must have known something of Donovan's intention to make interest for him *somewhere*; and, if that was the case (a point which I leave to the decision of the reader) he was very blameable indeed, however common the practice may be of obtaining church preferment by such means.——I have now to notice what it appears has been done against Mr. Glasse by some authority in the Church; and which will be best explained by inserting his letter, dated 16th March, "TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE "SONS OF THE CLERGY," of which Society, or Charity, he was, it appears, the Secretary. "GENTLEMEN, In the midst of "my indignant surprise at the liberties "which on a late public occasion had "been taken with my name, I received a "very intelligible hint, from a high quar- "ter, that my voluntary resignation of "the Secretaryship to your Charity would "be an act decorous in itself, and, possi- "bly, beneficial to the Institution.——My "reply was short and simple, and it was "this:—"That as I was not aware of "" any delinquency on my part, either "" actual or intentional, I would not beac- "" cessary to my own dishonour; or skulk "" meanly from an ostensible situation, "" under an implied consciousness of "" guilt."——I wish it therefore to be "distinctly and generally understood, "that in consequence of an authoritative "mandate, and of that only, I have this "day placed your Seal in the hands of my "warm-hearted and unshaken friend, your "honest, worthy Treasurer.—In times like "these, when every wise man would covet "and court retirement, it is in itself a mat-

"ter of relief, rather than of regret, that I "am no longer to be called by the duties "of a laborious and expensive office, from "a home most dear to me. The conviction "of my mind, that my zealous exertions "were in no small degree advantageous to "your Charity, was the only considera- "tion that could have made me wish "to continue in the exercise of those "duties. I am now completely ab- "solved from them. But I do never the- "less protest, before God and you, against "the "armed doctrine," against the un- "just and tyrannous principle, on which "I am dismissed from your service—a "principle, by the application of which "to more important cases, an Englishman "would cease to be the guardian of his "own honour and character; and must be "contented to hold his reputation, his li- "berty, perhaps his life, at the mercy of "friends or of enemies, without any act "or participation of his own."——This "*authoritative mandate*" proceeded from I know not whom. Why will not people give us *names?* There is not common sense in this species of delicacy. How are we to know, who to blame here, if blame be due?——I will not stop to inquire into the *utility* of this Society (for it is a matter upon which there might be a good deal said); but, supposing it to be connected, in some sort, with the Church; supposing its reputation to be linked, in any way, with that of the Church, I cannot say, that I should disapprove of what Mr. Glasse complains of; because I hold it to have been very improper for him to have been so closely connected with a person like Donovan. The frequency of such connections, and of clergymen obtaining promotion through such channels, does not lessen the fault of Mr. Glasse. He has thus been *censured;* and I really do not think the censure too severe.——Neither can I find, in the measure, any thing contrary to sound principles of justice. All that the Society say to him is this: "we do not wish any "longer to have your services." Surely, they may act as they please, in an affair of this sort. There was no need of any trial, or investigation (if that be what Mr. Glasse alludes to); the close intimacy with Donovan having been stated, proclaimed, and acknowledged on the part of Mr. Glasse, there was no occasion for any thing further in the way of proof, especially in a case, where the dismissed party could sustain no injury, except in point of feeling. It is very true, that the proof of that intimacy was no proof of guilt, actual or intentional; but, when added to the fact of Donovan's having made an application to Mrs. Clarke for the preferment of Mr. Glasse, it does fairly amount to a presumption injurious to his reputation, in point of *discretion* at least; and that being the case, I cannot agree with him, as to the justice of his complaint against those, who have been the cause of his dismission, which I look upon as a sort of clerical censure, and as being the only censure of that kind, which his superiors, probably his diocesan, had it in his power to inflict.——But, this being the case, where, according to the principle, upon which Mr. Glasse has been dismissed and censured, shall we look for a defence of those, who have contended, that the *Duke of York* ought not to have been dismissed; and who were the cause of preventing *his* being formally censured? Where, upon the principle, on which the Bishop of London (for he, I take it, is meant) has acted, shall we look for a defence of those persons? If to be *acquainted with* a trafficker in commissions and preferment, and to have had an application made to Mrs. Clarke, *without his consent or knowledge*, be a ground sufficient for the censuring and dismissing of Mr. Glasse; where are we to look for a defence of those, who have defended the Duke of York? And, above all, where shall we look for a defence of those of the *clergy*, who have acted this part? The Duke of York is, I believe, older than Mr. Glasse, though some people would have us suppose, that he has not yet cut his wisdom teeth, and that Mr. Wardle has been merely lancing his gums. The Duke is too *a Doctor*, though the fact may not be generally known. When he was at Oxford, some years ago, the "Learned- "language" men of St. John's College, finding in him, I suppose, the requisite qualities, gave him a diploma of *LL. D.* And, I was told, that by mistake, they were within an ace of presenting it to one of his attendants, instead of himself. This, which was told me in 1806, while I was at Oxford, was one of the circumstances, which set me to estimating the value of the understanding and the principles, connected with the "*learned* lan- "guages."——Well, then, he is a *Doctor of Laws;* and, let us not be any longer told, by the base panders of power, that he was "*imposed* upon;" that he was "*infatuated*," and the like. He is a *Doctor*, recollect, and Mr. Glasse is not; let their cases be taken, and fairly compared, and let those who can, reconcile the proceed-

ings against them respectively to any principle of impartiality. I do not find fault with the censure on Mr. Glasse; but, let me hear what those, who have censured him, or who have approved of that censure, will say of the Duke of York. Let me *hear* them. Do not tell me of their *thoughts*. Let me hear what they *say*. "How?" I shall be asked. In their *sermons*. They preach against Buonaparté; they preach against rebellion, and sedition; and, there was a time, when one half of what they said was about *jacobinism*. If they will not talk about the Duke, let us hear, at least, what they have to say about *corruption*, which leads to every thing that is destructive of the liberty of the people, and of the existence of the throne; or, if they will remain *mum*, let them preach to the bare walls. Let us, "bold divines," hear a little of the Church thunder upon this most abominable national sin. Are there no sermons upon it extant? Why, then, write some. Arouse all your pious indignation against this sin, ten thousand times more dangerous than that of stark-naked jacobinism. Come, come! None of your smoothing irons; none of your twisting and wriggling; none of your logic of evasion. Let us hear, in good plain English, what you have to say about what has now come to light. You often enough tell us of the denunciations of God against robbers, and you bid *us* not to steal. Now, then, when robbery of the public is joined to all the other vices; accompanied with all that is, at once, the most hateful and most contemptible; now let us hear what you have to say. When jacobinism was the order of the day, you were loud and distinct enough. Every news-paper teemed with sketches of your sermons, and every bookseller's window was crammed up with the sermons themselves. Well, then, let us now hear you. Let me see *one* amongst you; even *one;* a solitary individual of you, print a sermon upon this all-important subject, coming, in so many ways, under your immediate province. *Dr. O'Meara,* too, the divine of the "celestial unction," whose "lips "were touched with the live coal from off "the altar;" he, too, was ready to preach against the principles of the French *Democrats;* and, I would have my readers bear it in everlasting remembrance, that he preached this sermon, before the king, under the patronage, cringingly sought for, of a kept mistress of the king's son. This fact is, of itself, a pretty good commentary upon the sermons against jacobinism, and upon all that has been prated and printed about "social order and our "holy religion," by those who have been pensioned and preferred for their literary services.——That eleven thousand parishes should not afford many clergymen, who hold in abomination the corruptions, which have been brought to light, it were uncandid in the extreme to affect to doubt; and, indeed, I have the honour personally to know some, who do so hold them. But, let us hear their voices *publickly*. Let me witness some little matter of that zeal, which made the *book-shops* teem with sermons against *jacobinism*. Let me see them "in *earnest,*" as Dr. O'Meara says; let me see them in earnest upon this subject; or let them, for ever, seal up their lips, not only upon politics, but also upon breaches of the most important of our moral duties. Let us hear them a little upon "the desolation of abomination, standing "in high places;" or, let them leave the low to a quiet indulgence in their comparatively trifling sins. Let us hear Dr. Rennell, who thundered out upon the poor Nuns; who seemed to be more afraid of a string of beads than a thief is of a halter; who was, it is said, so instrumental in bringing forward an act of parliament to prevent our daughters' minds from being perverted by the said Nuns: let us hear what *he* has to say upon the *present occasion*. The Doctor has been noways bashful in his applications for the aid of the press. That press now presents him its best services; it sighs to become the vehicle of his eloquence, and, as a pledge of its friendship, beseeches him to forbear from his logical and polemic contests with Dr. Milner; the press loudly and earnestly invites the exertions of himself and his brethren, in the cause of political right and public morals, while, in that respect at least, it sets them an example.——"The *Church* "*in danger,*" was, some time ago, the cry. With what *sincerity* that cry was set up I shall not now inquire; but, certain I am, that the way to preserve the Church from *real* danger is for it to prove itself the friend of the people; of impartial justice, and of public morals. I know, that there are those, who think, that to take part against corruption is, in fact, to take part against *rank and property*. So they have thought all over Europe. Still, in spite of this awful experience, there are many men, who so think, though they do not participate, or want to participate, in the profits of corruption. Fear, a fear arising from

imbecility, has, thus, co-operated with corruption; and, amongst all timid men, none are so timid as the clergy. But, it is strange; very strange indeed, that they see nothing to fear, *on the other side*. It is strange, that their apprehensions never turn towards the consequences of their taking part against the people. It is strange that they appear totally to overlook that maxim of the Gospel: "he who "is not *for* us, is *against* us;" and that they seem to forget, that this maxim is grounded in human nature.——Thus it is, however; and thus, it would seem, we are to go on, in spite of all admonition; in spite of all warning; in spite of all experience. Concession to the reasonable wishes of the people, timely reformation, conciliation sought by just and honourable means; these have uniformly been rejected by the old governments of the continent, who have relied upon their power for checking even the progress of the mind. ——It is said: "if you go a step, in the "way of concession, the people will make "you go on, and will never be satisfied, "till they have destroyed all." What is there to warrant this assertion? Is there any man, who preaches such doctrine as this? Are those, who wish for reform, desperate adventurers? Have any of us, who write against abuses, any thing covert in our expressions? Do we meet and plot? Is there a man of us, who can *possibly* propose to himself any advantage, but that which he would participate with his neighbours? Besides; what do we wish for? *We wish to destroy no establishment*. We want nothing new-fangled. We want no innovation. All we ask for is, such a reform as would effectually secure us against the effects of corruptions, such as have now been brought to light, and of the existence of which we have long been assured. Is this too much to ask? —— There is no danger from *concession* to the people; and where such a fear exists, it is the offspring of knavery begotten upon imbecility; imbecility matchless in quality as well as in degree. The House of Commons lay before the people evidence, proof, of the existence of a system of corruption, under the effects of which it is impossible for any nation long to exist independent. And, the knaves, who fatten upon that corruption, have the impudence to assert, that to put an end to the system is the way to produce the destruction of the establishments of the country, when it is so manifestly the interest of all those establishments to concur, and heartily to co-operate, in putting an end to that system.——I trust that another way of thinking will, ere long, be produced; that knavery will soon lose its power over honest credulity; and that we shall see all men of worth join, leaving the knaves like a boat adrift upon the strand.

General Clavering's Case requires very little of statement now.——The chief facts, now, to be borne in mind, relate to the motives and manner of Clavering's coming forward.——It will be remembered, that, after Mrs. Clarke had undergone two or three of those examinations, which gained her so much credit, and her cross-examiners so little, Clavering wrote a letter to the Attorney General, stating that he had it in his power to prove, *that she had given false testimony*, and that he wished to be called to the bar for that purpose; that, after this letter had been read to the House, it was, upon motion of the friends of the Duke of York, resolved to call Clavering to the bar;——that, being so called, he denied the truth of what she had said, respecting certain communications with her, and, upon being cross-examined, did distinctly and positively assert, that "*he did not know of any person, who had* "*asked Mrs. Clarke to use her influence with* "*the Duke as to Army promotions;*"—— that Mrs. Clarke, in order to show, that she had not been speaking falshood with respect to Clavering, then produced a letter from the Duke of York to her, in answer to an application of hers in behalf of Clavering, in which letter the Duke desires her *to tell Clavering, that his application, in the case in question, is useless;*——that, in a few days afterwards, a bundle of Mrs. Clarke's papers, which she had sent down to light fires with at Hampstead, but which had been preserved by Nicholls, the master of the house, and which papers had been hunted out by the Duke of York's own Attorney, were brought to the bar, in the apparent hope of affording matter of discredit to Mrs. Clarke;——that, as the evil genius of General Clavering would have it, there were in this bundle of papers, five letters from the General to her, all beginning with the words "My dear "Mrs. Clarke;"——that, in one of these letters, dated on the *5th of September*, 1804, he explains the meaning of his former application, and says, "you mentioned that "*the Duke* did not comprehend my propo-"sal;"——that this letter bears date just eleven days after that of the Duke's letter to Mrs. Clarke, wherein he says, "Cla-"vering is *mistaken*, my Angel;"——that,

in the fourth letter, dated the 11th of November, 1804, Clavering says: "the pur-"port of this letter is *to thank you for your* "*attempt to serve me*;"——that, some days after these letters had been published in the news-papers, Clavering again desired to be called to the bar;——that during this second examination, he acknowledged, that he had, upon one occasion, written a letter to her, "stating, that, *in case* "*she obtained him permission to raise a regi-*"*ment, she should receive a thousand pounds.*" ——There were much shuffling and twisting, and many self-contradictions; but here is the pith of the thing. Here we see him self-convicted of falshood; of voluntary, wilful, deliberate, premeditated falshood.——For, observe, he comes forward a volunteer, for the avowed purpose of blasting Mrs. Clarke's testimony; of making her appear to be a liar; and, of course, of nullifying all that she had said, or should say against the Duke of York, who was at the head of that army, in which he was an officer. It appeared from the evidence, that he had been to *Gordon*, who sent him to *Mr. Lowten*; and, it was after this; after consulting with the Duke's Attorney, that *he asked* to be called to the bar, and, as he says, at the desire of Mr. Lowten, or by his advice.——So we see him here, actually holding council upon the mode, in which he shall proceed to blast the credit of his *patroness* and *benefactress*. She says, and, I think, there can be no doubt of the fact, that she got him the command of a district; that she got him his Brigadiership; that, in short, she was his only friend in this way, and the real cause of his promotion. But, at any rate, we find him, under his own hand, *thanking her for her endeavours to serve him*; we find him making use of the most kind and complimentary expressions towards her; we find him asking her permission to wait on her in boots; and, this same man, when he thinks she was in a fair way of being crushed, voluntarily comes forward, under, as he thinks, the protection of irresistible power, and plots with her enemies for aiding in treading her into the dirt. Oh! how little did he think, that the same Mr Lowten, with whom he was holding consultation, was, though unwittingly, hard at work; drawing forth all the resources of his ingenuity, for the purpose of bringing before the House of Commons, proof the most satisfactory, of *her truth*, of *his falshood!* How little did he think, that, instead of securing himself in what he had obtained by her means, and of paving the way for future advancement, he was digging a pit for his destruction! How little did he think, that, instead of throwing discredit upon her by this act of base ingratitude, he was adding to the secret stings of conscience open and ever-lasting shame! He has, in the most complete manner that I recollect to have witnessed, verified the words of the Psalmist: "His mischief shall return upon "his own head, and his violent dealings "shall come down upon his own pate." He has been committed to Newgate for prevarication; he is now in Newgate for falshood, by an undivided vote of that Assembly, before whom he voluntarily came for the express purpose of fixing falshood upon the character of his benefactress.—— If ever man or woman was amply avenged; if ever vengeance was more than glutted; if ever the ever-craving human heart could say, "I am satisfied," such must be the language of the heart of Mrs. Clarke. All; yea all and every one, who have practised, or attempted to practise, injustice or malignity against her, have been punished in a degree, exactly proportioned to the magnitude of their offences. Some have been held up to ridicule, others have been checked in their pecuniary and other prospects; others have been, or must be, compelled to disgorge and uncase; he who, as she says, threatened her with the *pillory or the Bastile*, is in a state that I need not describe; and he who came forward a volunteer to blast her credit, and cover her with infamy, is himself, upon his evidence from his own lips, and under his own hand, *lodged in Newgate*.——Mr. CHARLES WYNN, who made the motion against Clavering, who began with him, and who stuck to him to the last, is entitled to great praise on this account as well as being one of the 125, who voted for Mr. Wardle's motion. There was no case so flagrant as that of this general, who, perhaps, was and is, a member of the famous "*Military Club*." That should be ascertained. The thing is interesting. It is worth coming at. It would be curious enough if he had a hand in the attempted, the Ferrol-like expedition, that Mr. Whitbread brought under the cognizance of the House.

Mentioning this Club puts me in mind of another, introduced, the other day, to the notice of the public, in a news-paper paragraph, thus: "At the *Highland* Club, "in Cockspur-street, held at the British "Coffee-house, on Tuesday evening, a "very numerous company assembled. *The* "*Marquis of Huntley* was called to the "chair, and the health of *the Duke of York*

"was drank with *three times three.*"——This Marquis of Huntley, is, I believe, *a son of the old Duchess of Gordon.* I would recommend to this Highland Club, the next time they meet, to finish their projected devices in honour of the Highland corps, for taking that *invincible standard*, which was taken by LUTZ, a native of *France*, and who had not the honour to serve in that corps, or any Highland corps. Let this Club give us their *names*, and let us see how many of them are upon the pension and sinecure lists, contained in Lord Cochrane's political bible. Let us have their *names*. They, surely, must have names of some sort or other; and, if they stand in clans, let us have them numbered, as we do bales of goods. If it be worth while to publish their *toasts*, it is worth while to let us know the *persons*, who drank the toasts. Will they not come out? Why, then, let them skulk, and let us laugh at their silly toasts and them too.

The excellent disposition, which has been excited and called forth by the disclosures, for which the public are indebted to Mr. Wardle, is manifesting itself, in every part of the country; and this is the really valuable part of the thing. It is not the dismission of the Duke of York, or his resignation, call it what you will, that any sensible man cares much about. Of itself, that is of little public importance. It is the light, the blessed light that has been let in upon a long benighted nation, by the inquiry that has taken place. Many men, indeed, saw clearly before; but that light which before got in upon us through here and there a crevice, has now made a general burst, while all the plaistering and patching and rags and clouts and lumps of clay have tumbled down about the ears of those who wished to keep us in darkness eternal. Even the provincial papers, so long the vehicles of dull repetition, of borrowed and insipid reflection; so long "the weed that rots in Lethe's pool;" have now assumed animation and mind; have now begun to have the breath of life in their nostrils, and to indicate the possession of intelligent souls. Many of these papers have, within this month, been sent to me. Many that I never saw before in my life. The parts wished to be read have been pointed out with a mark of the pen: as, if they came to me and said: "See, we have, *at last*, "opened our eyes, and no longer merit "your reproaches." Vanity may have suggested this idea to me; but, this is the light in which I view it.——There is one thing that gives me particular satisfaction; and that is, to see that the cry *of jacobinism*, set up before the meeting of parliament by *Richard Wharton*,* who is, I believe, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee with a salary of £.1,200 a year, and so loudly echoed since; it does give me particular, and inexpressible pleasure, to see that this cry is universally held in its merited contempt; and that, instead of having answered its intended purpose, it has had no small share in producing that conviction of the necessity of *a reform*, now held to be inseparable from national safety.——As an instance of the effect, which has thus been produced, and as a specimen of the good spirit which has gone forth, I shall here insert one extract from the OXFORD Paper of the 25th of March:——"The Duke of York has at "last tendered his resignation of the office "of Commander in Chief, to the King; "and his Majesty has been graciously "pleased to accept it. This resignation "had at length become a matter of abso-"lute necessity: to the last stage the "Duke was defended with all the power "and influence of administration; but al-"though the servants of the crown could "command a majority in the House of "Commons, the voice of the people could "not be suppressed by their authority; "and if their representatives would not "address the Sovereign for the removal of "this great Officer of State, they would "themselves, in their public assemblies "throughout the kingdom, have petition-"ed the Throne for his dismission. To "avert this general expression of pub-"lic opinion, the Duke of York has re-"signed, but not before an important ar-"ticle of instruction has been *given to those* "*into whose hands the elective franchise is* "*confided.* We regret that Ministers have "not come forward in an open and manly "manner, and declared that they have no "intention of reinstating his Royal High-"ness in his former situation. Till this is "done, the people,—*nine-tenths of the peo-*"*ple of England*,—who suspect that this "will ere long take place, will continue "to be highly dissatisfied with their con-"duct.—The Inquiry is now terminated "by a decision, at which, when we com-"pared it with certain parts of the printed "evidence, and particularly with the let-"ters written by his Royal Highness to "Mrs. Clarke, we could not help expres-

* This is not the *Mr. Wharton*, who voted with MR. WARDLE.

"sing our astonishment. But the deci-
"sion, however extraordinary and unac-
"countable it may appear to ourselves
"and others, is of little importance in
"comparison with the good effects which
"are likely to result from the previous
"most important investigation. *A spirit*
"*of inquiry is gone forth, which we hope will*
"*scrutinize into every department of the state,*
"*and expose to view every hidden abuse.* The
"people, at length recovered from their
"*lethargy*, will begin to inquire whether
"those men who have been so long accus-
"tomed to charge others, whose opinions
"were different from their own, *with dis-*
"*loyalty*, and to *brand them with opprobrious*
"*epithets*, did this from a consciousness of
"superior purity in themselves, or whether
"they acted thus to prevent any inquiry
"taking place, which they were sensible
"would be detrimental to their own indi-
"vidual and personal interests; whether
"these were not the very men who lived
"by abuses, and who battened on that
"corruption which, they very well knew,
"was sapping the basis of the English
"constitution. But, above all, this spirit
"of inquiry will be directed to the *enor-*
"*mous profusion of the public money:* actu-
"ated by this spirit, the people will ask
"their representatives, whether the pro-
"duct of the taxes be *solely* applied to ob-
"jects which tend to contribute to the
"safety, happiness, and honour of the Bri-
"tish Empire, or whether a great part be
"not applied to the payment of pensions,
"bestowed without previous and equivalent
"services, or of sinecure places; whether a
"great part be not expended on pension-
"ers who have done nothing, and on place-
"men who have nothing to do? If such
"abuses do really exist, who but the in-
"terested will deny *that they call loudly for*
"*a temperate, but a speedy and radical re-*
"*form?*"——Yes, these are the sentiments to inculcate; and to be inculcated particularly by those, whose interest it is to prevent that which is called *revolution*. By *timely reform* the several governments of the continent of Europe might have saved themselves, and along with themselves their nobles and all their establishments. They universally resisted reform. Instead of disarming the philosophers and the demagogues by removing those well-known and undeniable abuses, which gave currency to their statements and their doctrines, what have we seen those governments do? Invariably add to those abuses, and calumniate and punish all those, within their reach, who complained of them. The consequences are before us; and, those who are proof against this 20 years' lesson, will not be convinced, "though one were to rise from the dead." There was, in Mr. Whitbread's speech of the 10th of March, a very beautiful and impressive passage upon the lesson, given to the Duke of York, in the circumstance of his mistress having purchased the service of family plate *of the Duc de Berri*. But, have you, Sir, seen *any* prince discover any sensibility of this sort? Have they, any where, shown much feeling for one another? But, I do hope, that *now*, at any rate, the gentlemen of this country; that the nobility; that all men of rank and property will see, that the time is come for them to show, that they have a sense of the danger, to which corruption inevitably leads; and that, after a long season of apparent insensibility to their own consequence, as well as to the interests of others, they will heartily co-operate in producing that reform, which alone can save them and us and all from ruin and disgrace.——There are few things that have given me greater pleasure, than the seeing of the name of *Sir Henry Mildmay* in the list of those 125 members, who voted with Mr. Wardle; and, I trust, that the people of *this county* will neither forget that, nor that neither of the county members, *Chute* and *Heathcote*, is to be found in that list. Sir Henry Mildmay does not, apparently, admire the situation of a tool. He does not appear to be enamoured with the idea of being the under-strapper of an upstart. He does not seem to think it much of an honour to crawl under the canopy of a mushroom. To be sure, it is something so preposterous; it is something so unnatural; it is something so much against every good feeling of the heart, to see a man of fixed fortune and estate, of ancient family and of sound mind, become the dependant, the miserable echo, of an echo, and to seek for consequence in being thought to be intimate with those who are themselves miserable dependants; there is something so shockingly unnatural in this, that the very existence of a single instance of the sort is enough to blast the character of a nation. Yet, there are many instances of the sort; and, what it can be owing to, unless to the foolish, the cowardly fear of *revolution*, I cannot imagine; that fear, which, as I said before, the knaves, who fatten upon the public misery, are so industrious in cherishing, by all the means in their power. But, the timid *fools* do not perceive, that the knaves have an interest

separate from theirs, and even *opposed* to it. A reform that would be salutary to the *nation*, would be destructive to *them*; and, when they talk of "overturning *every thing*," that every thing means *their plunder*. To *them* it is no matter whether a reform take place, or whether the nation be conquered by the enemy. They must be ruined in either case. But, it is not so with a man like Sir Henry Mildmay. He would, in all probability, be ruined by the country's being conquered; but he must, in common with the rest of the country, greatly gain by a salutary reform, especially as that reform would secure the internal peace and order of the country.—— But, in all countries that I have ever heard of, the *knaves*, who live only upon abuses, have, to a great degree, at least, succeeded in persuading the *fools*, that, to *stand by them*, was the way to secure themselves and their property——In like manner have they, but too often, succeeded in working up princes to be on their side, the latter seldom having had the discernment to perceive, that their interest was different from that of the knaves. This has been the fruitful cause of revolutions and dethronings; of princes reduced below the level of common men, and of nobles extinguished and forgotten in a month.——Let us hope, that knavery will not succeed here; that those who have the power, will also have the will, to resist it; and, if this be the case, we have nothing to fear from foes without or demagogues within.——What, but this working of knavery upon imbecility; what but this can have prevented so many princes, and so many bodies of nobles and rich men, from adopting, in time, measures calculated to regain the confidence and affections of the people, without which, as daily experience convinces us, there is no means of effectual national defence against such an enemy as we have now to contend with?

The press has, in general, done its duty in scouting the idea of "a conspiracy ex- "isting against the House of Brunswick;" but, there is one paper, *the Morning Post*, which has acted, and is acting, a very base as well as profligate part, and which I am very glad to hear, has, in its regular decline, given a pretty good proof of the public sentiment. From this paper I shall here insert an extract, first begging the reader to bear in mind, that (as I stated upon a former occasion) during Mr. Paull's contest [illegible] accused a Gentleman [illegible] ROBINSON, who lives [illegible] and who had been in some high office *in India*, under Lord Wellesley, of causing paragraphs to be published against him in the Morning Post; that he charged this gentleman and other East India people of being *proprietors of that paper*; and that I saw and read a letter from this Mr. Robinson to Mr. Paull, in which letter the writer disclaimed all knowledge of the paragraph complained of, and in which he expressed his disapprobation of all such paragraphs, but in which letter he stated, that he was *a part proprietor of the paper*, and that it was owned by him and others, chiefly East Indians, and was possessed and carried on in the same way as the concern of any other commercial company.——This is a fact always to be kept in view, when we are examining the politics of this paper. And now let us hear what this vehicle says upon the subject of *jacobinism* and of a *conspiracy against the house* of Brunswick, bearing in mind, that, for several years past, this paper has been, without a single exception, the defender and the eulogist of every person, who has been accused of corruption, bribery, peculation, public profligacy, or any other offence against the interests or the morals of the country. ——"When the fair domain of common "sense and reason is devastating by a "torrent, perhaps the wisest, and certain- "ly the least dangerous conduct, were "self only considered, would be passively "to suffer it to exhaust its fury, and to "wait the return of the calm, before we "attempted to divert its baneful course. "But as Britons, as men attached to *the "glorious Constitution of our Country*, as "men dreading the *horrors of Anarchy and "Revolution*, as participators in the Liberty "of the Press, and in some measure called "upon by our writings to maintain its "legitimate rights, can we stand idly by "nor make an effort to open the eyes of "our deluded fellow citizens, to the turbid "and impure source from whence this tor- "rent flows, and the *dreadful issue to which "its progress tends*.——What we have all "along foreseen, and what, as well as a "sense of justice, induced us to take the part "we did, in the inquiry into the conduct "of the Commander in Chief, is now ra- "pidly fulfilling. The blow was not struck "at the Duke of York, but *at the House of "Brunswick*, and the *Constitution of England*, "—it has been to a certain extent, *well "placed*, and (to continue in the scientific "language of pugilism) is now to be *fol- "lowed up*. But those who aim the blow "have no physical power in themselves;

"known, they are detested by all men, and it "is only when they can delude the people "to their side, that there is any strength in "their arm.—Their art is to *hide the cloven* "*foot*, and, under an assumed form, take "the advantage of a popular feeling, ex- "cited and fomented *by their vile stratagems*, "and, by working on this fertile soil, turn "to their own *horrible* purposes, passions "which are perhaps founded in virtue, "and directed to the reform of abuse, not "to the overthrow of Government. It is "to guard against this specious delusion; "it is to warn our countrymen against "lending themselves, under the idea of "correcting errors, to the views of those "mercenary and *villainous men who plot the* "*destruction of all that is dear to us*; it is to "open their eyes to the dangers which "surround them, that we dare, even con- "trary to their now ruling persuasion, to "call on them for reflection and a short "pause, before they plunge into the stream "from which in its course there is little "hope they will at any future period be "able to extricate themselves.—It is with "grief and concern we daily witness "what twenty or thirty intriguing and "*Jacobinical spirits* can compass with the "British public. It is with deep shame and "sorrow, that we see the noblest feelings "of human nature made subservient to the "basest purposes of *a detested Faction*. It "is with heartfelt anguish that we behold "the real, patriot, and in-born love of li- "berty of the British people, turned by "the cunning of those whose idea of liberty "is licentiousness, and whose minds are "intent on nothing but *revelling on the plun-* "*der of a Nation*, overthrown to aid their "projects and consummate their plans.— "Such do we consider the addresses to Mr. "Wardle, whose accusations the represen- "tatives of the people have pronounced to "be unfounded; such do we consider *the* "*subscriptions to Miss Taylor, the associate* "*of the most infamous prostitute of the age*: "such do we consider the instigations *to hold* "*public meetings*; and such do we consider "every act connected with or promoting "these objects.—Let the Public reflect "for a moment who the wretches are that "set these matters on foot. Can they "imagine for a moment that *a base noto-* "*rious libeller, his associates*, or *his miserable* "*satellites*, are inspired by a love of their "country or of virtue to engage so ar- "dently in these schemes; or must they "not rather instantly acknowledge that "there is *something ulterior* in view yet hid "from their sight, which is to be attained "by these means? What is Mr. WARDLE, "or Miss TAYLOR, or Mrs. CLARKE, or the "Duke of YORK, to *these designing men*, but "as so many objects by which they can "promote their *grand design against the* "*Government of the Country?*—Is their duty "now *so rarely performed* by our public "Men—by our Opposition Virtue-mongers, "as seldom as by our Ministerial Opti- "mists, *that Mr. Wardle must be demi-de-* "*ified for having done his?* That is, for "having, from a suspicious connection "with an infamous prostitute, been in- "duced to bring forward charges against "a Member of the Illustrious HOUSE of "BRUNSWICK, which, by a signal and tri- "umphant majority of 241, *have been de-* "*clared to be unfounded*.—Oh, fortune-fa- "voured NAPOLEON! even the patriotism "of Britain aids thee in the attainment of "thy ambitious hopes. Every thing con- "spires to render thee invincible. The "*Chronicle* of London fights thy battles a- "gainst Austria. The Patriots in the British "Senate *fight thy battles against established* "*crowns and legal constitutions*."—After this the writer goes on to repeat what Mr. WINDHAM said: "that there was *no act* of which "the Duke of York was *accused*, of which "he would not rather be found guilty than "of having taken away, without her con- "sent, and against her will, the letters "taken from Mrs. Clarke by Mr. War- "dle."——Of all that was said, during the whole of the debates, nothing gave me any pain but this; and, I cannot help hoping, that, in spite of this repetition, there must have been some misrepresentation. To be sure, if Mr. Wardle had so acted from any view of advancing his *own interest*; if the affair, to which the letters had related, had been a private one; if it had been between man and man, and had been unconnected with the duty of Mr. Wardle as a member of parliament; if this had been the case, there might have been some doubt as to the propriety of his conduct, though, even then, the question must have turned wholly upon the circumstances of the case. For, suppose you to see, in the hands of any one, papers proving the commission of a murder, are you to let such papers escape you? No, perhaps, it will be said; but go and lay the information, leaving it to others to seize the papers. But, where is the difference between giving this information and seizing the papers yourself? So, then, for any thing that you care, the murderer is to escape; he is to be left with his sharpened knife in his hand, rather than you will

be "guilty" of seizing the proofs of his guilt.——So much for this doctrine when applied to a private case; but, suppose you to see, in the possession of a friend; of a brother; nay, of that nearest and dearest of all connections, a parent or a child, papers containing proofs of *treason*, committed, or to be committed? Would you not seize these papers, or give information (which is precisely the same thing, of their existence? I put this question home to you; and beg you to remember, that if you failed to do it, you would be liable to be hanged for the failure. And, shall the law tell us this; shall it thus act, in behalf of the king, and be applauded for so acting, while one of the makers of that law tells us, that it is an *offence* to act in behalf of *the public*, upon the principles of that law? We may differ in our estimate of the relative magnitude of *robbery of the public* and of *conspiracy against the king*; but, without entering into any argument upon that point, I think that few persons will be found to deny, that it is impossible to justify the law of misprision of treason, unless you allow, that it would have been a *crime* in Mr. Wardle not to have availed himself of the best means within his power, of securing the proof of public robbery, of the existence of which he had obtained the knowledge. ——The system of spies and informers is interwoven with our system of finance, and I do not recollect that Mr. Windham ever made opposition to any of those laws. No, all is good; all advantages are fair which operate in favour of those who rule; but if you take advantage of any circumstance in favour of the public, you are accused of acting a *mean* and *dastardly* part; as if the government was a thing so weak and so very defenceless!—— This is like many of the clergy, who were amongst the first; who were, indeed, the very first, to encourage spies and informers against the *Jacobins and Levellers*, and to justify all the means, of whatever description, to come at proofs of their machinations. But, behold, when the bitter chalice was put to their own lips; when, in 1800, or thereabouts, *qui tam* informations were laid against them for having neglected their bounden and sacred duties, they could then set up a loud and general cry against *informers*, whom they represented as the most infamous of mankind; they could come to the parliament for a law to suspend the operation of these informations; aye, for an *ex post facto* law to protect them against informers; and, what is still better worthy of being remembered, they found a parliament to pass such law. ——I will not cram up my space and occupy the time of the reader with any commentary upon what I have extracted from the Morning-Post. It is the mere echo of what we have heard else-where, and what already stands admirably exposed to public contempt. Yes, it is too late to tell us, that to bring to light, and to execrate corruption and public robbery, it is too late to tell the people, that this indicates a desire to overturn the House of Brunswick and the constitution of England; that this indicates a plot for the effecting of a bloody jacobinical revolution, and that those, who voted with Mr. Wardle, fight the battles of Buonaparté against established crowns and legal constitutions. The people of England, as MR. LYTTLETON (who is one of the jacobins) said, are no longer to be duped; and, what is still more satisfactory to observe, a very great part of the nobility and gentlemen of England, and that part, too, *who are to live for an age to come*, seem to have now imbibed the same contempt for the means that have been used for the purpose of deceiving them into a belief, *that it was their interest to side against the great mass of the nation.* Completely to eradicate this belief, the folly of which yields to that of no creed that imposture ever invented for the purposes of subjection and of plunder, is all that is wanted to bring about that *general reform*, of which Mr. Whitbread spoke the other day, and without which all but those, who fatten or wish to fatten, upon public plunder, are so anxious to see brought about. ——It is not the "rabble," who call for such a reform. The rabble, properly so called (and more or less of rabble there always will be,) profit from abuses and corruptions. They are peculators and plunderers of another sort, and different look, to be sure; but still they are peculators and plunderers. No: it is not the rabble; it is those who suffer from the rabble, who know them well, and who are so anxious about nothing as to keep power out of their hands.——I cannot refrain from a remark or two upon the passage, relating to MISS TAYLOR, the only accusation that this base writer prefers against whom, is, that she was the *associate* of Mrs. Clarke, whom he denominates the "*most infamous prostitute of the age;*" forgetting, apparently, that she was so long the great patroness of the army; the Venus of our great and mighty Mars; the "darling" of his affections, the "Angel" of his de-

votions, and his connection with whom this very writer has apologized for, not to say justified, in numerous essays. Oh! pander of incomparable impudence; to vilify the goddess while he extols the votary, and justifies the devotion!

Thanks to Mr. Wardle have, as will be seen below, been voted by the City of *Westminster*.——I perceive, that the *Mayor of London* has, at last, after much boggling, and many difficulties, called a Common Hall, at which his difficulties ought not to be forgotten.——The people of *Glasgow* have shown an admirable spirit, and set an example worthy of general imitation. They have sent, through Lord Folkestone, an address to Mr. Wardle (a copy of which was inserted in my last, at page 454) with upwards of *four thousand* NAMES at the bottom of it. This is what I like. That man can never be depended upon; he is not worth a straw, if he is not ready to put his *name* to the expression of his sentiments. In some cases it is inconvenient; in others nearly impossible; but, where practicable, it is always the best way.———This very great inconvenience the people of Glasgow have, I am informed, had *forced* upon them. Their intention, at first, was to call a public meeting; but, their requisition was refused by the Provost. The next step determined on was to advertise in the news-papers; but all their news-papers refused to publish their advertisements. They then posted bills, and distributed printed papers; and, in six days, these four thousand names were signed.——These are the sort of men; men, who see no difficulties too great to be overcome. These 4000 men would, in the defence of their country, be worth ten millions of those balancing, timid, sheep-like creatures, who wait for a bell-wether to lead the way. Scotland, I shall honour thee, as long as I live, for the sake of Glasgow! Where there are such men for a population, there is no danger to be apprehended from the undue influence of persons in authority, nor even from that base and servile press, which appears to exist in Scotland.——In this work of stifling in the birth, or rather, of preventing the existence, of thanks to Mr. Wardle, *the Whigs* (always excepting those who voted in the 125) are not at all inferior to their political opponents. They plainly see, that their doom is sealed; that the people care about their regular sham-fights no more than they do about the great fights upon Black-Heath or Wimbledon Common; that they are fast sinking under the waves; and, seeing this, they are bursting with spleen and envy. Hence they are sulky; they preserve a sullen silence; or unlock their lips only for the purpose of emitting their drivel for the extinguishment of real public spirit. If this worn-out, this decrepit, this dotard, this dying party, had not seen enough before, to convince it, that the days of political quackery were past, it would, surely, see it now, if total loss of sight had not preceded its dissolution. This party, which had raised the greatest of expectations, deceived the people more than they ever were deceived before. They had got into favour by professions about reform and retrenchment: they obtained power: the *first* act of that power was to pass a law to make a great sinecure office tenable along with a place of 6,000*l.* a year, though the two offices were incompatible in their natures; their second act was to pass a law making an addition to the number of *foreign troops* in the country; and, their last act was, the withdrawing of a bill from before the House of Commons, *in consequence of the king's disapprobation of that bill*; and this, too, for the evident and sole purpose of keeping their places. Can they be so infatuated as to suppose, that there is a single man in the country, out of a madhouse, who will ever confide in them again? They have dug a pit for themselves; their recent conduct has plunged them into it; the nation is now kicking the dirt in upon them; Dr. O'Meara may daub them over with his celestial unction; but, not a tear will be shed for their loss, *except by the ministers*, to whom the loss will, in time, be fatal.——Here follow the RESOLUTIONS passed by a Meeting of ten thousand people in Westminster, on Wednesday, the 29th of March.——

Resolved Unanimously—

"1st. That the inhabitants of this City, from the means of information which their local situation affords them, *have long been aware of the existence of scandalous and corrupt practices in various departments of the State*, and by the late investigation in the hon. the House of Commons, the fact has been made manifest to every part of the United Kingdom.

"2nd. That Gwyllim Lloyd Wardle, esq. by his singular intrepidity and integrity in instituting an Inquiry into the conduct of his royal highness the Duke of York, and by persevering in that Inquiry, in

spite of the greatest difficulties and the most formidable discouragements, has rendered an important service to his country, and merits the grateful thanks and warmest approbation of this Meeting.

"3d. That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to our worthy Representative, sir F. Burdett, bart. for the independent manner in which, at a very important moment, and under very *critical* circumstances, he seconded the Motion for Inquiry; for the assistance which, as far as his health permitted, he afforded during its progress, and for the able and patriotic Speech which under the pressure of great bodily pain, he delivered *on the result of the Investigation*; thus adding one more to the many proofs he has already given, that he is the *faithful steward* of that body, by whose free and spontaneous voice he was so honourably elected.

"4th. That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to lord viscount Folkestone, for the active, judicious, and firm support he afforded to col. Wardle during the Investigation; and for his manly, able, and perspicuous Speech on the Conduct of the Commander-in-Chief.

"5th. That the Thanks of this Meeting are particularly due to Samuel Whitbread, esq., sir Samuel Romilly, knt., major-gen. Ferguson, Henry Martin, esq., sir Thomas Turton, bart., Thomas William Coke, esq., John Christian Curwen, esq., the hon. Thomas Brand, the hon. H. W. Lyttleton, lord viscount Milton, lord viscount Althorp, Chas. Watkin Williams Wynne, esq., lord Stanley, and the Minority of 125, who divided in favour of colonel Wardle's Motion for an Address to the King, on the Conduct of the Duke of York, and the Minority of 137, who supported the Amendment proposed by sir Thomas Turton, bart.

"6th. That the Thanks of this Meeting be also given to the Minority, on the motion of Henry Bankes, esq.; and also to the Minority who opposed the Motion of the right hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and it is their unanimous opinion, that, after the concurring declaration of so many Independent Representatives of the People, whoever shall, at any future time, advise His Majesty to reinstate his royal highness the Duke of York in the situation of Commander-in-Chief, will, by such advice, prove himself an enemy to the country.

"7th. That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that the discoveries made by this Inquiry, as well as the attention which has been paid in the House of Commons to the investigation of the Charges brought in this particular instance, ought to animate the people to prosecute Inquiry and Reform in all the departments of the State; and they recommend to every county, city, and borough of the United Kingdom, in which the present state of the Elective Franchise will admit it, to follow the example which it has been the duty and pride of the City of Westminster to set them, of returning, free of expense, honest and independent Representatives; who shall have no interest but that of restoring what is obviously wanted—integrity and œconomy, in the receipt and expenditure of the public money, and of preserving inviolate the rights and privileges of the people.

"ARTHUR MORRIS, High Bailiff.

"It was then also unanimously Resolved,

"That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to Arthur Morris, esq., high bailiff, for the promptness with which he called this Meeting, and for his able and impartial Conduct in the Chair."

——There is but *one word*, that I dislike in these Resolutions, and that is the word *Colonel*. Not *Colonel*, but *Mister*. After what we have recently seen, let us, I pray you, have it plain *Mr.* Wardle.——These are good sentiments. It is useless to talk: they must prevail. There must be a salutary, constitutional, legal, loyal reformation; a *radical* reform, from Christs' Hospital to St. Stephen's Chapel, or this nation sinks into everlasting ruin.——Mr. Whitbread was, I hear, at this meeting, and took an active part. That is good. It shews that he has broken through the cursed trammels of faction; that he is, at last, weary of an association with the Sheridans and Fitzpatricks. Foh! Oh! it was truly lamentable to see him so yoked.——Well, now, were these *ten thousand jacobins?* Tremble, then, Mr. Yorke, for the "*conspiracy*" is formidable indeed, though you can, I think, no longer complain, that it does not appear in a "*tangible shape.*" Is it not the best, and wisest, and safest way, for the government to set about a radical reform at once, to anticipate all these jacobins, and so spite the rogues? Perhaps you will tell me, that there are millions upon millions of good and solid reasons why this will not be. But, there are 126 men, even in the House of Commons, who demand a statement of these weighty reasons. They, who are almost all of them,

men of great property, do not seem to fear the consequences of a reform. Poor fools! what, I warrant, they do not understand what is good for them half so well as Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Canning and Mr. Ward and General Fitzpatrick and Lord Castlereagh do? Poor silly young fellows! they are, as the Morning Post says, misled by "*designing* men;" or, as Mr. Perceval has it, by "*cooler* heads." And so, they, however plain the thing may be, cannot see, that it does them good to take out of their estates immense salaries for Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Ward, and pretty decent pensions for their wives. They cannot see, country cubs that they are, how it is that they and their children are to be benefited by paying £.300 to *Lady Louisa Paget*, upon the English pension list, and another £.300 a year to the same identical person, under the name of *Lady Louisa Erskine*, upon the Scotch pension list. It is useless to enumerate any more cases; for if they are blind to the benefit here, so they would continue to the end of the chapter, which, by-the-bye, is a pretty long one.——To be serious, these 126 men shew that a Reform must take place. Truth has triumphed, and the vile writers, the vile traders, the reptile and venomous traders in Anti-Jacobinism must be trodden under foot; a triumph, for which amongst other things, we have to *thank Mr. Wardle.*

Botley, Thursday, 30th March, 1809.

In speaking of the *List of the Minority* upon Mr. Wardle's Motion, I observed, that there were only *two* lawyers in it. I did not know that MR. HENRY MARTIN was a lawyer, and I overlooked the name of MR. FRANCIS HORNER. I beg these gentlemen to be assured, that the omission to mention them as gentlemen of the law was not intentional.

A correspondent points out an error in my statement respecting Mr. Adam's son's promotion. Any one must see that, supposing the thing to stand as my correspondent supposes, it was a mere error; because it is *impossible*, that it should have been intentional, as I myself furnished the means of detection.——Nor does it at all alter the merits of the case. But, the thing is even *worse* than I represented it; for, a Captain *in the Guards* ranks with *a Major* of other foot regiments, and a Lieutenant with Captains of other foot regiments; so that, in any Garrison, or Camp, Lieut. Adam, just warm from school, in 1799, at the age of *sixteen*, might have taken the command of other regiments as well as of his own company; for, how often does it happen, that the command of a regiment is left to a *Captain Lieutenant?*——An account, which I will give, one of these days, of the way in which it was managed to get this young man on, with a positive and direct violation of the rule not to promote one man over the head of another, in the same corps, will be highly amusing.

The Electors of Westminster have published the Speech of Sir Francis Burdett, upon the Conduct of the Duke of York.

It is my intention to have published a List of the 125 members, who voted with Mr. Wardle. To have it printed upon fine and stout paper, capable of being *framed*, and preceded by the motion, and a succinct history thereof; so that it may be hung up, and read as one sits before the fire.——It would be very desirable to have the List of those *who voted against him.* Can no one assist me in this? It would be a most valuable thing for the nation to possess. Much more valuable than "*Our Empire in the East.*"

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The TWELFTH VOLUME is in the Press. All Communications for the above Work, if sent to the Publishers in due time, shall be carefully attended to.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND SPAIN.——*Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Alliance between his Britannic Majesty and his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. Signed at London, the 14th of Jan.* 1809.

In the name of the Most Holy and

Undivided Trinity :—The events which have taken place in Spain having terminated the state of hostility which unfortunately subsisted between the crowns of Great Britain and Spain, and united the arms of both against the common enemy, it seems good that the new relations which have been produced between two nations, now connected by common interest, should be regularly established and confirmed by a formal Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Alliance : Wherefore his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Supreme and Central Junta of Spain and the Indies, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Catholic Majesty, Ferdinand VII. have constituted and appointed ; that is to say, his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the right hon. George Canning, one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and his principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs ; and the Supreme and Central Junta of Government of Spain and the Indies, acting in the name and on behalf of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. Don Juan Ruiz de Apodaca, Commander of Vallaga and Algarga in the military order of Calatrava, rear admiral of the royal Navy, named by the Supreme and Central Junta of Government of Spain and the Indies, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. to his Britannic Majesty ; their Plenipotentiaries, to conclude and sign a treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Alliance ; who, having communicated their respective Full Powers, have agreed to and concluded the following Articles :——Article 1. There shall be between his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. King of Spain and of the Indies thereunto appertaining, and between all their kingdoms, states, dominions, and subjects, a Christian, stable, and inviolable peace, and a perpetual and sincere amity, and a strict alliance during the war against France ; together with an entire and lasting oblivion of all acts of hostility done on their side, in the course of the late wars, in which they have been engaged against each other.—2. To obviate all complaints and disputes which might arise on the subject of prizes, captured posterior to the declaration published by his Britannic Majesty on the 4th of July of the last year it has been mutually agreed, that the vessels and property taken posterior to the date of the said declaration, in any seas or ports of the world, without any exceptions, and without any regard either to time or place, shall be restored by both parties. And as the accidental occupation of any of the ports of the Peninsula by the common enemy, might occasion disputes respecting any vessels, which, in ignorance of such occupation, might direct their course to those ports from any other harbour, either of the Peninsula or the colonies ; and as cases may occur in which Spanish inhabitants of the said ports or provinces, so occupied by the enemy, may, with their property, endeavour to escape from his grasp ; the High Contracting Parties have agreed that Spanish vessels, not aware of the enemy's occupation of any harbour which they are desirous to enter, or such as may succeed in making their escape from any harbour so occupied, shall not be captured, nor themselves nor their cargo be considered as a good prize ; but, on the contrary, that they shall meet with every help and assistance from the naval power of his Britannic Majesty. 3. His Britannic Majesty engages to continue to assist, to the utmost of his power, the Spanish nation in their struggle against the tyranny and usurpation of France, and promises not to acknowledge any other King of Spain and of the Indies thereunto appertaining, than his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. his heirs, or such lawful successor as the Spanish Nation shall acknowledge ; and the Spanish Government, in the name and on the behalf of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. engages never, in any case, to cede to France any part of the territories or possessions of the Spanish Monarchy, in any part of the world. 4. The High Contracting Parties agree to make common cause against France ; and not to make peace with that Power except by common consent. 5. The present Treaty shall be ratified by both parties, and the exchange of the ratifications shall be made in the space of two months (or sooner if it can be done), in London.—In witness whereof, we, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, have signed, in virtue of our respective full powers, the present Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Alliance, and have sealed it with the seals of our arms. (L. S.) GEORGE CANNING, (L. S.) JUAN RUIZ DE APODACA.

Article I. Separate.—The Spanish Government engages to take the most effectual measures for the preventing of the Spanish squadrons in all the Ports of Spain, as well as of the French squadron,

taken in the month of June, and now in the harbour of Cadiz, from falling into the power of France. For which purpose his Britannic Majesty engages to co-operate by all means in his power.—The present separate Article shall have the same force and validity, as if it were inserted, word for word, in the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Alliance signed this day, and shall be ratified at the same time.—In witness whereof, We, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, have signed, &c. &c. (L. S.) GEORGE CANNING. (L. S.) JUAN RUIZ DE APODACA.

Article II. Separate.—A Treaty shall forthwith be negociated, stipulating the amount and description of succours to be afforded by his Britannic Majesty, agreeably to the third Article of the present Treaty.—The present separate Article shall have the same force and validity, as if it were inserted, word for word, in the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Alliance, signed this day, and shall be ratified at the same time.—In witness whereof, we, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, have signed, &c. (L. S.) GEORGE CANNING. (L. S.) JUAN RUIZ DE APODACA.

Additional Article.—The present circumstances not admitting of the regular negociation of a Treaty of Commerce between the two countries, with all the care and consideration due to so important a subject, the High Contracting Parties mutually engage to proceed to such negociation as soon as it shall be practicable so to do, affording in the mean time, mutual facilities to the commerce of the subjects of each other, by temporary regulations founded on principles of reciprocal utility.—The present additional Articles shall have the same force and validity, &c. &c. &c. (L. S.) GEORGE CANNING. (L. S.) JUAN RUIZ DE APODACA.

REVOLUTION IN SWEDEN.

We have to record another political revolution. The king of Sweden has been deposed by his subjects; and his uncle, the duke of Sudermania, has assumed the government of the Country as Regent. The Revolution took place on the 13th of March. The King was arrested as he was about to depart for his country residence; and when the last advices came away, he was a close prisoner at Stockholm. When his Majesty was first surrounded by a guard, he drew his sword, but was soon overpowered, and prevented from making resistance. When the person of the King was secured, the following Proclamation was issued:

Proclamation issued by the Duke of Sudermania on his assuming the Government.

"We Charles, by the grace of God, hereditary prince of Sweden, the Goths, Vandals, &c. duke of Sudermania, grand admiral, &c. &c. do declare, That, under existing circumstances, his majesty is incapable to act, or to conduct the important affairs of the Nation: We have, therefore, (being the nearest and only branch of the family of age), been induced for the time being, as Administrator of the Kingdom, to take the reins of Government into our hands, which, with the help of the Almighty, we will conduct, so that the Nation may regain Peace, both at home and abroad, and that Trade and Commerce may revive from their languishing state.—Our inviolable intention is, to consult with the States on the means to be taken to render the future time happy to the People of Sweden. We invite and command, therefore, all the Inhabitants of our Nation, our Forces by Sea and Land, and also the civil officers of all degrees, to obey us, as our real intention, and their own welfare demand.—We recommend you all to the protection of God Almighty.—Done at Stockholm Palace, the 13th of March, 1809.—

(Signed) CHARLES.—C. LAGERBRING."

CARLSDADT, *March* 10.—An alarming occurrence took place here within these last few days: colonel d'Addesparre, who commanded the troops on the frontiers of Norway, after having seduced them, marched in here on the night of the 6th inst. and demanded of the Burgomaster quarters for his troops, which was refused; in consequence of which, he made application to count Rosen, the governor, stating, that if his request was not granted, the troops he commanded should enforce it, and take quarters wherever they could find them. Count Rosen still persisting in the refusal, he was ordered under arrest, as was the Burgomaster; and the troops forcibly obtained what their leader had demanded. Colonel d'Addesparre, at the head of 2,000 regular troops, and about the same number of peasantry, are now on their march to Stockholm, to demand of the King to call a Diet of the States, as well as to obtain payment of the troops under his command.

Proclamation of the Commander of the Troops stationed in Weimland.

A considerable number of soldiers have taken up arms, in order to march

to the capital, and relieve our common, now unfortunate, and dismembered native country. — As all our fellow-citizens must be sensible that our views are such as public spirit and honour dictate to virtuous minds, we cannot be mistaken in our implicit confidence, that our brethren in arms and our unarmed fellow-citizens, will not form any incorrect opinion of our sentiments and views. They are merely these, that the States of the realm and our Legislators shall be at liberty to assemble and deliberate uncontrouled on the means of restoring the prosperity of our suffering country.—We have solemnly contracted the engagement to lay at their feet the arms which we have taken up to procure them freedom. We will form a wall round the hall where Swedish Legislators hold their deliberations, which no power upon earth shall be able to beat down. We have solemnly contracted the engagement to destroy all such as shall still endeavour to prefer foreign connections to the internal welfare and tranquillity of Sweden. — Sweden's German dominions are delivered up to the enemy, and Finland, the native soil of a noble and gallant people, is lost. We have solemnly contracted the engagement, that not a single inch more of the Swedish territory shall be given up to the enemy. Sweden's trade and mines are ruined and deserted; Sweden's youth are taken from agricultural pursuits, in order to be destroyed by sickness and the sword. The burthens laid on Agriculture are such that they cannot be borne any longer. Grinding taxes are exacted without mercy; desolation and misery are spreading wide and far, and threaten universal ruin. — We have contracted the solemn engagement, that the fathers of the country shall enjoy full liberty to restore the welfare and prosperity of the country.—May the higher and lower States of the common weal also join heart and hand to assert the freedom of the country, and thus, by harmony and well-concerted efforts, ensure success to our enterprize and views. — May the Fathers of the Country offer peace and amity to our neighbours, but accompany this offer with the assurance that every Swedish hero will rather be buried under the ruins of his country, than suffer a single inch of Swedish ground to be taken by our enemies, or transferred to them.—Our Ally, Great Britain, shall learn to appreciate and value a nation, which knows how to break its fetters, and rescue liberty from its chains; France shall learn to respect a people, anxious to rival her military prowess; the rulers of Russia and Denmark, incessantly engaged in pursuits tending to promote the prosperity of their people, will not disturb the peace and tranquillity of a nation which merely desires to live or die independent.—We have seen with sorrow the most important concerns of Sweden managed in a manner which was as destitute of any well conceived plan as of success.—Might not the remaining strength of Sweden have been wasted by folly? but if directed by wisdom, may it not be employed for the real benefit of the country? Such are our wishes for our country, and we shall readily sacrifice our lives to obtain their fulfilment. It is of the utmost importance for Sweden, that every Swede should at length be allowed to return to a peaceful home, as far as it can be done without any disparagement to the honour and independence of Sweden.—The frontiers of the kingdom are for a short time left without defence, on account of our departure from thence; but should the enemy, contrary to his solemn promise, avail himself of our absence to attack them, we shall speedily return, take a severe revenge, and convince him of the difference of a warfare carried on by personal hatred of the rulers, and a war urged by a nation, anxious and determined to assert its independence.—We implicitly confide, that all military Commanders will readily co-operate with us, to secure, by speedy and vigorous exertion, the restoration of our lost prosperity, in the destruction of our foreign foes.—To conclude, we venture to express the wish, that our beloved countrymen and fellow-citizens of every rank and description may suspend their judgment on all further proceedings, until the decision of the States of the realm shall be known.

(Signed)
The Commander of the Troops
stationed in Weimland."

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